

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1782.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING A  
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## JAPAN WILL TRY TO COLONIZE MEXICO.

Representative of a Society En-  
route for the Purpose.

WILL TAKE UP 300,000 ACRES.

Propose to Raise Profitable Products.  
Number of Families Will Settle  
There—Price Paid One Dollar  
Per Acre—Success Is Assured.

Sho Nemoto, a distinguished looking  
Japanese, who has been commissioned  
by the Agricultural and Commercial  
Department of the Japanese Govern-  
ment to investigate the commerce and  
commercial industries of Mexico and  
the Central and South American coun-  
tries, was among the passengers on the  
steamer China, which arrived yesterday  
from the Orient, says the Chronicle of  
July 20. Aside from his official mis-  
sion, Nemoto will, while in Mexico,  
consummate the purchase of 300,000  
acres of agricultural land in the State  
of Chiapas, from the Mexican Govern-  
ment. In this matter he will act as the  
representative of the Japanese Colo-  
nization Society, and in his dealings  
with the Mexican Government will have  
the assistance of T. Kusakado, who ac-  
companies him. The two visitors are  
guests at the Occidental Hotel.

When seen yesterday afternoon he  
said, in discussing his official visit:

"The Agricultural and Commercial  
Department of my Government is an-  
xious to gather some authentic data on  
the commercial prospects and indus-  
tries of Mexico and the Central and  
South American countries bordering on  
the Pacific, and I have been appointed  
to investigate the whole subject. We  
want to know what goods we can get  
from those countries and what goods  
we can supply them with. This matter  
is deemed of great importance by the  
Japanese Government at this time in  
view of the recent organization of a  
Japanese company which intends to  
take advantage of the subsidy offered  
by the last Japanese Parliament by  
putting on a line of steamers between  
Japan and the Central American coast.  
Without speaking officially, for I have  
no connection with the company, I can  
say that it is the intention of the steam-  
ship line to make San Diego its prin-  
cipal port on this coast. Its steamers  
on the Mexican and Central American  
coast as far south as Panama. At Sa-  
lina Cruz they will connect with the  
Tehuantepec railway from Salina Cruz  
to Coatzacoalcas on the Atlantic side,  
which will place the new steamer line  
in touch with the trade of the Atlantic,  
and that is valued almost as highly as  
the traffic which the company expects  
to get at San Diego.

"Our cotton manufactures are on the  
increase in Japan, and we want more  
raw cotton from the United States. The  
projectors of this steamship line have  
studied the situation carefully and have  
come to the conclusion that by making  
San Diego the terminus of their steam-  
ship line they would have the most di-  
rect and cheapest route to the Orient,  
and would get the bulk of the cotton  
trade.

"The steamship line of which I speak  
has no connection with the Yusen Ki-  
sha or Yusen Company, which is pre-  
paring to put a big line of steamships  
on the Pacific to connect with the Great  
Northern railway at Seattle. From all  
I can learn it is a smaller company and  
will run but one steamer a month to  
start with. It proposes to engage in the  
Central American trade very largely,  
and it is for the purpose of acquiring  
all the information possible about the  
trade and commerce of those countries  
that I have come here.

"Japan's trade with the United States  
will doubtless be greatly increased  
within the next few years. Japan wants  
more cotton, agricultural implements,  
petroleum and many other things nec-  
essary to the development of her man-  
ufactures and resources. Japan's rail-  
way system is to be remodelled after the  
railway system of this country, and the  
equipment and rolling stock will come  
from this country. Japan is reaching  
out in various ways to develop her in-  
dustries, civilization and commerce,  
and the inauguration of the line of  
steamers to touch at San Diego and  
other ports further south is one of the  
assured means to the desired end.

"As to the representatives of the Jap-

anese Colonization Society, Mr. Kusa-  
kado and myself will complete the pur-  
chase of 300,000 acres of land in the  
State of Chiapas from the Mexican Gov-  
ernment. This society has been in ex-  
istence for five years, and during that  
time has been investigating the oppor-  
tunities offered in Mexico and other  
places for the founding of a big Japane-  
se colony. I have made two visits to  
Mexico in the society's interests. The  
society is now ready to purchase. The  
land in Chiapas is to be bought for \$1  
an acre and will be devoted to the  
cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco,  
cotton and such other products as can  
be grown with profit. Hundreds of Japane-  
se families will be sent out to set-  
tle the country, and each family will  
be given twenty or thirty acres of land  
to cultivate. This is more than a pro-  
jected scheme. The society is prepared  
to carry out its plans without further  
delay."

Nemoto is a very intelligent and a  
highly educated Japanese. He is a  
graduate of the University of Vermont  
and has spent nearly ten years in this  
country. He and his traveling compan-  
ion will remain here several days and  
will then leave for San Diego, the City  
of Mexico and Chiapas. Nemoto will  
visit Chili and Peru before returning  
home, as he has been commissioned by  
his Government to look into the com-  
merce of those countries.

### RUBY AND DAVY.

Will Go to Australia to Set Up a  
Bicycle Agency.

Ruby Dexter and Dave Crozier, two  
young fellows of the city who have  
been foremost in bicycling circles ever  
since the first introduction of bicycles  
into the country, have made up their  
minds to leave Honolulu and try their  
luck together in Auckland.

In that place there is not a single bi-  
cycle agency, and the young men feel  
that there is a very promising field open  
for them if they will but take advantage  
of the opportunity.

It is their intention to go first to  
San Francisco, procure a large number  
of wheels and proceed at once to Auck-  
land, there to set up an agency at once  
and go into the business for keeps.

Honolulu will be sorry to lose such a  
good cyclist as Ruby Dexter, who has  
won so much honor in the field of sport  
here; but if he goes to Auckland and  
wins glory there, it will always be a  
pleasure to hear that Dexter of Hono-  
lulu won this and gave them a hot tussle  
in that.

Just when the boys will go to San  
Francisco has not been decided on yet,  
but it will very probably be by the next  
Alameda.

### UNREST IN CHINA.

Cities and Provinces Dissatisfied  
With Present Government.

A file of Chinese papers received from  
Hongkong by a Chinese newspaper man  
in the city relates terrible things going  
on in China and the Imperial Govern-  
ment in a very shaky condition.

The province of See Chin and a dis-  
trict by Shanghai in the north of China  
were in revolt and had killed a large  
number of the Imperial guards.

The papers state that other provinces  
will undoubtedly revolt as the present  
Government is universally hated and  
the people are just coming to a realiz-  
ation of what unjust demands are being  
made upon them.

The mode of warfare carried on by the  
Chinese in the revolting cities and  
towns is described as something  
most inhuman. Butchery alone is not  
sufficient. The bodies must be mutil-  
ated in the most horrible manner after  
death.

### Will Pass Through Here.

Two Americans, F. G. Kenworthy  
and M. Whitwell, have started on their  
trip to belt the globe. They intend to  
go around the world, visiting all the  
principal points of interest in England,  
continental Europe and the Orient, the  
mode of transportation being a unique  
sled and phaeton to be hauled by six  
large Newfoundland dogs. Their en-  
tire outfit was designed for this trip,  
and the entire weight of the phaeton,  
drawing baggage and the two travelers,  
will be less than 600 pounds. The six  
Newfoundland dogs were carefully se-  
lected and well trained for their work.  
The largest weighs 155½ pounds and  
the smallest 125 pounds. They have  
been so trained that they will act  
equally well in city or country. The  
first day's trip was from Grand Forks  
to Hillsboro, about 40 miles, thence to  
 Fargo and the Twin Cities. They started  
without a cent, expecting to make  
their expenses, depending wholly and  
solely upon what they earn by exhibi-  
tions, lectures and such other re-  
venue as may be the direct income of their  
trip. From New York they will pro-  
ceed by steamer to Liverpool, thence by

dog carriage to the Straits of Dover.  
Crossing to France, they will drive  
through Paris and all the principal  
cities of Europe; thence through the  
Asiatic countries they will pursue their  
way to China and Japan, and from  
China return by steamer to San Fran-  
cisco or Vancouver.—Exchange.

### MORE TIDAL WAVE.

Laysan Island Has an Experience  
With High Tides.

Danger to Steam Launch—Water  
Raised Fifteen Feet—Japanese  
Much Frightened.

From accounts received here on the  
bark H. Hackfeld it would seem that  
there was a very exciting time at Lay-  
san Island when the tidal wave struck  
that place. Through the kindness of  
Mr. F. S. Dodge the following extract  
from a journal kept by F. Lagerquist,

in Hookena in time to take the next  
Hall for Honolulu.

Mr. Marsden is doing all his traveling  
on foot and is picking up many valuable  
points in the coffee growing industry  
which will no doubt prove of great  
service in the future.

The Hall officers say that Joseph may  
be getting slightly thinner for his long  
walks, but in their minds there was no  
perceptible decrease.

### SKILL REWARDED.

Voyage Money for the Masters of  
Swift Sailing Vessels.

Once upon a time, says an exchange,  
shipmasters stood to win large sums in  
the event of a quick passage. Voyage  
money is not unknown even now. A  
curious custom prevails on the Pacific  
coast. Every master of a sailing ship  
making the round voyage between San  
Francisco and Nanaimo, B. C., in less  
than 30 days receives a suit of clothes  
as an incentive. The ship Elwell, Cap-  
tain Ryder, has just recently completed  
the voyage in somewhat under 15 days.  
To beat the record means an additional

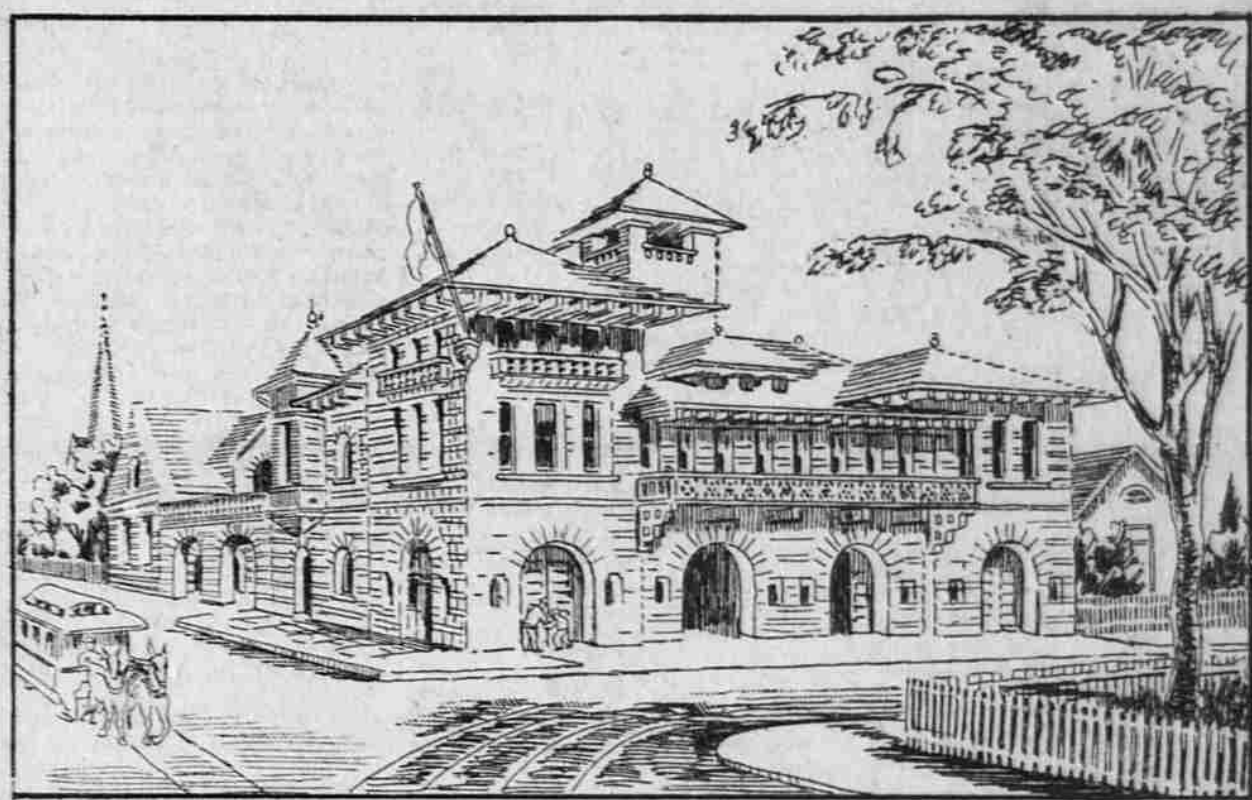
## THE VOLCANO IS VERY ACTIVE NOW.

Prof. Alexander Visits Halemau-  
mau and Finds it Active.

PROBABILITIES OF FUTURE.

Comparisons With Former Years.  
Will Probably Get Nearer Sur-  
face—Prof. Dumas Visits the Crat-  
er—Probabilities of the Eruptions.

The following letter from Prof. W.  
D. Alexander to Mr. F. S. Dodge of the  
Survey Office will be of interest to the  
Honolulu public:



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR NEW CENTRAL FIRE STATION, CORNER FORT AND BERETANIA STS.

a laborer on Laysan Island, was re-  
ceived:

"June 15, 1896.

"Today we had quite an excitement.  
I got up at the usual time, a quarter  
to five and Mr. Schulz asked me to watch  
the water in the sea. At first I saw  
that all the coral reefs were as bare as  
they usually are at low tide, but inside  
of a minute and a half they were from  
five to six feet under water.

"I thought it must be a tidal wave  
and I think so still. I called all our  
men and fastened the lighters with  
ropes to the railroad, but with the ex-  
ception of the steam launch and small  
lighter. I got into the water and I  
thought for a while I could not save  
them, but I sent some of the men out  
with ropes and fastened them to the  
railroad.

"At 7 o'clock the water was rising  
and falling at least fifteen feet in less  
than three minutes. Our harbor went  
almost dry so that the steam launch  
and lighter nearly grounded and then  
all at once the water came back with  
such terrible force it almost turned  
steam launch and lighter over. I ex-  
pected to see them take water and sink  
but they held out.

"So it kept up until 10 o'clock when  
the swell gradually went down and is  
now at 6 o'clock rising about three feet.

"All the Japanese were excited and  
thought it was the end of the world.  
I felt cheap myself when the water was  
up to the guano warehouse, but I  
thought we could keep afloat.

"The weather today has been dense,  
clouds all around the horizon and all  
around, the sea looking like smoke  
with little sunshine and very strong  
northeast wind, not at all a pleasant  
day at Laysan Island."

### NOT IN HILO.

Joseph Marsden is in the Kona  
District Inspecting Coffee.

Joseph Marsden is not at Hilo as has  
been stated by an evening contempo-  
rary. Indeed he has been away from  
there for a good fortnight and is not  
liable to return to that place very soon.

Mr. Marsden was at Punaluu when  
the Hall arrived there on her last trip  
having traveled all the way from the  
volcano. He took the steamer to Kai-  
lua and there went ashore.

In a conversation with one of the  
officers of the Hall Mr. Marsden said  
that it was his intention to visit the  
coffee lands of Dr. McWayne and Mr.  
Muller before traveling on to Keauhou  
and other coast ports, that he would  
lecture on the subject of coffee at the  
various places and that he would arrive

present of \$100 for the lucky master.  
The previous record voyage was that of  
the bark Wilner, 15 days and 6 hours.  
Captain Ryder has six times made a  
record voyage, and still more frequen-  
tly arrived in San Francisco again under  
30 days.

### PERU ARRIVES.

With Small Number of Japanese and  
Chinese Laborers.

Quarantine Bolted at Amoy—Terrific  
Storm Along the Coast of  
Japan Tears Up Bridges.

The P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele command-  
er, arrived in port close upon noon Sun-  
day, with reports of pleasant and al-  
most unvarying weather all the way  
from the Orient. She left Hong Kong  
on July 13th, and Yokohama on the  
23d. This then makes her trip from  
the latter port 11 days. She brought one  
cabin, forty-four Chinese and thirty-  
four Japanese passengers, together  
with close upon 150 tons of freight for  
this port.

The Peru was very unfortunate in the  
matter of Chinese and Japanese labor-  
ers intended for this port.

In the first place, she was to have  
brought 275 Chinamen from Amoy for  
the Pacific Immigration Company. The  
laborers were put into quarantine at  
Amoy for five days, but before this time  
had elapsed all but forty-four bolted,  
and the steamship authorities refused  
to bring any but those who had com-  
plied strictly with the regulations.

At Yokohama the Peru expected to  
take on in the neighborhood of 225  
Japanese. These it was learned had  
been sent from Kobe on a Japanese  
tramp steamer. As it happened, a ter-  
rific storm blew up along the coast and  
the steamer became weatherbound. On  
the arrival of the Peru at Yokohama  
there were no Japanese.

The same storm that delayed the  
tramp steamer still further inconveni-  
enced the Peru. She left Kobe without  
her papers from that place, and seeing  
that a wait of a day and a half was to  
be made at Yokohama, intended tele-  
graphing to Kobe to have the same  
sent on by train, which would take  
about twenty-four hours to get there.  
Upon arrival at Yokohama it was  
learned that the storm had torn up the  
bridges between the two places and  
that there was no possible chance of  
getting the papers without a long de-  
lay, so the Peru came on to Honolulu.

VOLCANO HOUSE, July 26, 1896.

F. S. Dodge, Esq., Honolulu:

Dear Sir:—Having been here about  
ten days, enjoying this delicious cli-  
mate and sublime scenery, I expect to  
leave for Oahu tomorrow morning, to  
investigate coffee raising. It certainly  
looks as if Pele had returned to stay.  
We were at Halemaumau for the third  
time last night, and found that the lake  
had risen considerably, and increased  
in area as well as in activity during the  
past week. A cone on the northeast side  
of the lake (perhaps 500 feet below the  
rim of Halemaumau) is spouting vigor-  
ously every few minutes, throwing up  
large masses of liquid lava, which help  
to raise the level of the lake. About  
every two hours the whole lake breaks  
up and becomes a boiling cauldron, glow-  
ing at night with the most gorgeous  
play of colors, from white heat to blood  
red. Every time this takes place the  
general level of the lake seems to rise.  
I venture to guess that it occupies an  
area of from one to two acres.

On Friday, the 24th, Mr. Marsden,  
my daughter Mary and I made the tour  
of the entire crater. We followed the  
foot of the eastern wall, climbed out  
near Keanakakoi (which we visited),  
and kept on outside till we completed  
the circuit. I was impressed with the  
great piling up that has taken place.  
The peninsula in the southwest is nearly  
buried, and a rise of a few feet would  
send the lava flowing out of the south-  
west corner of Kilauea. It is amazing to  
see the enormous quantity of pumice  
and gravel with which the region to the  
leeward of Halemaumau is covered to a  
great depth for miles. We found plenty  
of Pele's hair sticking in the crevices on  
that side. Hot, sulphurous vapor was  
rising in the great steam cracks, and  
stretching as far as we could see into  
the Kau desert. Prof. Brigham's pro-  
posed model of Kilauea should show the  
encircling terraces, chasms and precipi-  
cles outside of the crater proper. The  
principal deficiency in our map is in the  
region between Kilauea Iki and Kilauea  
proper, known as Poli-o-Keawe. There  
is really a second crater, smaller than  
Kilauea Iki, intervening between it and  
the Isthmus. Prof. Dumas walked  
through both craters and climbed out  
of Kilauea Iki. Waldron's Lodge forms  
the northern wall of the Poli-o-Keawe  
crater.

We walked over the lava erupted in  
1832 on the Isthmus, which is partly  
overgrown by trees, and which poured  
over into the great crater in three  
places.

Yours truly, W. D. ALEXANDER.

Get the pattern of your life from God,  
and then go about your work and be  
yourself.—Phillips Brooks.



## WAS KING OF CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Man From South Carolina Declared a Ruler.

WRECKED IN NEW HEBRIDES.

Attempt to Get Away But Couldn't.  
Native King Dies and Warring  
Factions Compromise on a White  
Man—Safe From Bombardment.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The King of the Cannibal Islands is in town. He isn't a splendid specimen of savage manhood or anything of that sort, but just a plain, ordinary American citizen, with broad shoulders, thick limbs, dark eyes and a kindly, honest face. He is Colonel John F. Hobbs, a native of Lexington county, S. C., later of Sydney, Australia, and lastly Oumalea, or the Emperor of the Ilika Islands of the New Hebrides group. His kingdom is in the Southern ocean, 1,200 miles east of Australia. Oumalea is going to marry, before he leaves, Miss Ella Collin of this city.

Hobbs was sent out by the Australian Government in 1890 to investigate Japanese labor. He was shipwrecked and was finally landed on the Ilika Islands. His story is as follows:

"Not long after a French man-of-war stopped at our island and hung out a trading signal. As many of our people went aboard, I went too. I demanded to be taken away, but the Frenchmen paid no attention to me. They ordered the men ashore and told the women to remain. The men refused to go, and the Frenchmen shot three of them dead. The rest were driven overboard at the point of the bayonet. The women were carried away, assaulted by the Frenchmen and sold to islanders hundreds of miles away, I afterward heard.

"To get revenge for this, the Ilikans coaxed ashore a boatload of men from the next ship that came by and promptly killed and ate them. They happened to be Englishmen, and in due course of time a war ship was sent to shell the Ilikans out of their villages by way of punishment. I sent out a flag of truce and under it explained to the British commandant why the men were killed. He did not shell our village.

"As a reward for this the King made me a great war chief in perpetuity, I and all my heirs forever. Nine months after my arrival among the Ilikans the King died, leaving no heir. The chiefs held a hodoaki or convention to name his successor. As he had no heir, the choice lay between Rahokouma, head of the warriors, and Alla, the chief of the law-makers. If either one were elevated to the kingship civil war was sure to follow. Rahokouma turned to his fellow statesmen and said: "Since the great white spirit has sent this white man to us and he has helped us in battle, let us make him our Oumalea." There was great applause at this, and I—well, I was too good a Democrat to refuse the nomination. I was elected by acclamation.

"I left the Ilika Islands a few months after that, but I have spent three or four months among my adopted people nearly every year since that. The government is really carried on by Rahokouma and Alla. I am the King, but they practically rule the people. About all I have done is to keep out all the foreigners from the Ilikans. They are a fine, honest, manly race, with many virtues."

San Miguel's King Dothrone.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 11.—The war sloop Restless, which sailed for San Miguel Island several days ago, carrying a party of Government surveyors and United States Marshal Corcoran with a band of armed men to take possession of the island in the name of the United States Government, returned tonight. It reports that Captain Waters, the undisputed "King" of the island for many years, submitted without a struggle.

American Bess Ashore.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Zanzibar reports that the American bark John D. Brewer, Captain Sjorgren, went ashore at Pangani. The Government sent a vessel to her assistance. The Brewer was owned by Charles Brewer of New York, and sailed from New York for Zanzibar in April.

To Work for McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Democrats of St. Louis who favor McKinley for President have decided to come out and work for his election. Already plans are afoot to organize a so-called sound-money Democratic league, whose members will pledge themselves to vote for McKinley and protection.

Bishop Cox Dead.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.), July 20.—Arthur Cleveland Cox, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, died suddenly this afternoon of nervous prostration at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, where he had been spending a few days.

Arrest of Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—Over fifty nihilists have been arrested here during the week and a number of secret printing presses have been seized. The arrests were made in connection with the recent strike in factories of this vicinity.

Water Famine in Arizona.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 11.—Water for domestic use is selling at 65 cents a barrel in Williams, A. T., and it is hauled 100 miles, the nearest source of supply. The arid portion of the Territory is always very dry in summer,

but no such drought as that which now prevails has ever been experienced since the Territory was settled. The rainfall during the winter was small, not sufficient to fill the reservoirs that are depended on in summer, and the result is a water famine.

Sutton Shipplag Firm Falls.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Thomas Sutton and James R. Sutton (Sutton & Co.), freight agents, doing business between New York and San Francisco, with offices here, have assigned to Charles H. Luddington Sr. without preference.

Death of Joseph Harper.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Joseph Wesley Harper died today at his home in this city after an illness of three weeks. He had long been a sufferer from gout. Up to last year he had been the senior member of Harper Brothers, publishers.

Opening a Lowell Observatory.

FLAGSTAFF, (Ariz.), July 11.—The Lowell Observatory will be opened next week. Mr. Lowell has secured a new twenty-four-inch telescope, which will be used in the new observations.

Stanbury Wins.

LONDON, July 13.—James Stanbury, the Australian, won the sculling match with "Wag" Harding, the English champion on the Thames to-day.

Death of a Diplomat.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir August Berkeley Paget, formerly British Ambassador to Vienna, is dead. He was born in 1832.

Charles Dickens Dead.

LONDON, July 21.—Charles Dickens, son of the great novelist, died at Kensington yesterday of paralysis.

## NEWS FROM KAU.

Kilauea Active and Mokuaweoweo a Bit Threatening.

Drought on the Kau Side—Hawaiian Agricultural Company Stops Grinding—Shark Fishing.

KAU (Hawaii), July 30.—The fire in Kilauea is still on the increase, with the lake rapidly rising. Sunday night about 8 o'clock it must have been very active, as the reflection was seen by Captain Simerson and officers on board the W. G. Hall while lying at Punaluu. It lasted about five minutes and then disappeared. The Captain then looked toward the summit and saw steam rising from Mokuaweoweo. It was also seen by several others during the night. Perhaps Mokuaweoweo intends to keep Kilauea company.

The drought is still on and looks as if it intends to stay for some time, which will be very detrimental to the plantations.

Hawaiian Agricultural Company, on account of the scarcity of water, has shut down and will not grind again until they get rain.

Naalehu mill sent a broken roller to Honolulu by the Kauai, Honuapo and Hiliia mills are grinding.

The steamer Kauai arrived at Honuapo Friday, the 24th, and left the next day with 6,863 bags of sugar.

The W. G. Hall received 3,813 bags of H. A. Co. sugar and 2,156 bags of Honuapo.

Had a light shower of rain Monday, not enough to be of any benefit to the cane.

Kau has been favored with a number of visitors during the week. Dr. Williams and bride arrived to take the Hall. Joseph Marsden passed through en route to Kona. Dr. Birnie, Hon. W. R. Castle, Messrs. French and Ables and Miss Kelsey also passed through on their way to visit Pele. They rode over from Kona.

Captain Simerson caught a 20-foot shark at Punaluu, and is going to send the head, backbone and jaw to Hon. Lelester Holme, New York.

Strong trade winds are prevailing.

FOR WAIMEA HOSPITAL.

Concert Given in Public Hall. Good Returns Realized.

WAIMEA (Kauai), July 31.—A hurriedly arranged concert was held in the Waimea public hall for the benefit of the Waimea Hospital on the evening of July 25th. The following program was rendered:

Quartette—Ave Maria.....Miss Boyer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Meir, Miss Rhodes.

Vocal Solo—Happy Days.....Miss Rhodes

Vocal Solo, with guitar accompaniment.....Mr. Parker

Vocal Duet—Oh, that We Two Were Maying.....Miss Boyer, Mrs. Glade

Vocal Solo—Love's Sorrow.....Mrs. Meir

Violin Solo—Hungarian Dance.....Mr. Constabel

Vocal Solo—Fiddle and I.....Mrs. Campbell

Part II.

Vocal Solo—When the Heart is Young.....Miss Boyer

Vocal Solo—Signor McGinger.....Mrs. Campbell

Vocal Solo—For All Eternity.....Mr. Miller

Violin Solo—Songs Without Words.....Miss Rhodes

Vocal Solo—Call Me Back.....Mrs. Glade

Vocal Duet—Happy Swallow.....Miss Rhodes, Mrs. Campbell

The various performers did their allotted parts to the complete satisfaction of the audience. The violin playing of Mr. Constabel and the comic song by Mr. Miller were highly appreciated. Encores were frequent and general. Considering how many of the prominent people are away from the district at present, the attendance was good and the sum realized satisfactory.

The British press generally approve of the gold plank in the Republican platform in America, while the condemn protection.

## KAHUNA COULDN'T WARD OFF SHARKS.

Native Fisherman Killed by Monster of the Deep.

'T WAS BUSY WEEK ON MAUI.

Many Outing Parties—Fireworks at Hamakua—Telephone Company to Extend Its Lines—Brig Lurline Arrives—Dry Weather.

MAUI, Aug. 1.—During Saturday morning, the 25th of July, Nahalehau, a Wailuku native, was killed by a shark while fishing off the Kahului shore. At 10 o'clock that morning he was seen going through the seaport village with a small spear in his hand, which he tokened that he was about to fish for squid. At 10:30 o'clock his dead body was found on the beach. It is said that while spearing fish not far from the shore his foot was so cruelly bitten by a shark that he died from exhaustion caused by loss of blood just as he had managed to drag himself on to the sand out of reach of the water. His right foot was badly injured at the instep and on the side, and the bones were crushed.

At the coroner's inquest held during the same afternoon in Kahului jail the verdict rendered was that Nahalehau "came to his death from a wound inflicted by a powerful fish, probably a shark, which caused severe hemorrhages, exhaustion, etc."

Nahalehau was a married man, 35 years of age and was said to have been a kahuna.

At Hamakua, during Monday evening, July 27, the fireworks which were not used on the Fourth on account of rain were burned in celebration of the completion of the crop. Both Hamakua and Paia plantations have recently finished grinding for the season.

During Tuesday evening, July 28th, Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia entertained about forty young people in a most charming manner. In the "game of cities" guesses were made as to the names of various cities represented by unique and decidedly original signs and symbols inscribed on a blackboard. The "quotation game" consisted in the completion of some quoted expression, of which each guest had a third, the other two-thirds being tacked somewhere on the walls of the parlors. After music, both instrumental and vocal, by Misses Millie Beckwith, Fleming, Kate Watson, Lucy Hayselden, Haman and Mrs. W. O. Alken, came strawberries and cream and good night.

During a meeting of the trustees of the Maui Telephone Company, held Saturday, the 25th of July, it was decided to recommend the purchase of the Laina line, which has fifteen instruments in Lahaina and three in Wailuku. Work will begin on the Hana line as soon as materials arrive.

Judge Carter of Wailuku condemned Messrs. Anli and Sylvia for selling liquors on the Fourth, to the extent of a \$100 fine and one month's imprisonment. Appealed.

During Tuesday, the 25th of July, a party consisting of L. A. Thurston, Henry Waterhouse, W. F. Pogue, Judge J. W. Kalua and a number of ladies departed for a four or five days' outing in the crater of Haleakala.

A good part of the ten miles between Nahiku and Hana is reported as almost impassable on account of lanana.

A picnic at Haleakala gulch was the pleasant event of Friday, July 31st, among the Makawao people.

B. D. Baldwin is acting head luna of Hamakua during the two or three months' vacation of O. G. Gilhus. J. H. Hilt is looking after Kahuna.

During the week Dr. Aiken and family have been at Idlewild, and Mrs. Watson and daughters have been occupying the Olinda house.

Mrs. F. L. Stolz, after a visit of several weeks on Maui, departs today for Honolulu.

Mrs. Mist of Honolulu is at Puwamalei, Miss Belle Vida at Waikapu, Miss Juliette King at Paia and Miss Edith Eldredge at Haiku.

Lyle A. Dickey, Esq., is visiting his parents at Haiku.

J. F. Brown, Cecil Brown and Douglas Monsarrat of Honolulu were in Wailuku several days this week. J. F. Brown has just returned from Molokai. Cecil Brown was the guest of W. H. Cornwell.

C. A. Spreckels is at Spreckelsville. The Thursday Club of Makawao discussed Mark Twain's Joan of Arc this week.

During Sunday, July 25th, the brig Lurline, Miller master, arrived in Kahului, 16 days from San Francisco. She brought merchandise for H. C. & S. Co., Antonio Fernandez, Hon. W. and Sam Sing. Her passengers were Messrs. Ainsworth, Hon. Nichol and Knight. The two former are tourists and the two latter have accepted positions on the Spreckelsville plantation. The brig will depart today, laden with H. C. Co.'s sugar. Her passenger list for the up trip consists of Messrs. Patterson, Ainsworth, Hon. Kinney and David Fleming, who expects to attend school in Portland, Ore.

The lumber schooner Mary Russ is expected from Eureka with a cargo consigned to H. C. Co.

Weather—Very warm and dry.

VACATIONISTS ON MOLOKAI.

Farewell Picnic Given Miss Kamm—General News Notes.

KAMALO (Molokai), July 30.—Mr. J. H. Hilt has been appointed to the position of District Magistrate to fill the vacancy created by the death of W. A. Kukamann.

Charles Dudoit and family are soon

to leave Molokai and take up their residence at Honokahau, Maui.

Miss Jennie Kammer and Miss Julia Haiku, teachers in the Kalauea school, left for Honolulu to attend the summer school. The former has been transferred to a position in the night school and will attend the normal, while the latter expects to enter the Kamehameha Girls' School.

A prominent Maui capitalist has been visiting Molokai, seeking an investment in real estate.

Mrs. J. L. Dumas and son Loren, who have been spending the past two weeks at the delightful sea view home of Dr. and Mrs. Mouritz, returned by the Molokai.

Mrs. Maria Jones has taken up her summer residence at Kahalo and is entertaining her Maui friends. She has recently disposed of her Pukoo estate to Kahula Wilcox of Kaili, Honolulu, for a valuable consideration.

Miss Lizzie McCarriston has been visiting her sister at Kala.

Mrs. J. F. Brown and family returned to Honolulu, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Day, who has been spending several months at their beautiful home on Molokai plantation.

On Wednesday, the 29th, a farewell picnic and luau was given at the pleasant home of Judge Haiku, by the members of the Kalauea Sunday and day schools, in honor of Miss Kammer. She has been the assistant teacher in the Government school for the past six months, and during that time has also devoted her energies toward awakening an interest in and building up the Sunday school, which has been neglected for so long. The cottage, lanai and grounds were tastefully decorated with flags, maille, ferns and roses. An abundant collation was spread in true Hawaiian style on the green sward, to which ample justice was done by over two hundred guests. The feast of good things was followed by speeches and songs, both in English and Hawaiian, in which old and young enthusiastically participated. The demonstrations which followed each farewell address showed unmistakably the aloha which parents and children have for their teacher.

AN ESTIMABLE WOMAN GONE.

Death of Mrs. Captain Gedge at South Vallejo.

Mrs. Isabella Gedge, wife of the late Captain Gedge, died about midnight Sunday at the residence of her son W. K. Gedge, in South Vallejo, California. The deceased had been in poor health for three or four years and was confined to her bed for several months. Death resulted from a general breaking up of the system.

Mrs. Gedge was a native of Scotland and has made Vallejo her home during the past twenty-five years. She was a woman of most estimable and lovable traits of character and her death casts a dark shadow across many hearts. Whether at the bedside of the poor and afflicted or in the illuminated halls of mirth Mrs. Gedge in her lifetime was all goodness and sunshine.

Two grown daughters and six sons survive the deceased lady. They are Mrs. Capt. Fuller of this city, Mrs. G. T. McReynolds of Los Angeles, Harry, Frank and George Gedge of San Francisco, Dr. Donald and Norman Gedge also of Honolulu and Wm. K. Gedge of South Vallejo.

My little boy when two years of age was very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion County, Florida. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Awini Ranch Company, held on the 21st day of July, 1896, Geo. P. Tulloch was substituted a member of said Company by the withdrawal of M. H. Perry, who sold and conveyed his right, title and interest in said co-partnership to said G. P. Tulloch. Kohala, July 21, 1896.

AWINI RANCH CO.

By H. L. Holstein, their attorney. 1782-3t

## CASH PAID.

For old used and cancelled Hawaiian Islands POSTAGE STAMPS.

For the common varieties I will pay 40 cents per hundred; for the old and rare issues I will give from 1c. to 50c. each. Send me what you can; I will pay you all they are worth; will remit at once by Bank Draft. Remember, satisfaction guaranteed!

All stamps to be soaked off paper. Send at least a trial lot for terms.

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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

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## ROBERT CATTON. ENGINEER.

## Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery. Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

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Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.



## THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

## ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

Has found its way to many of the plantations on the Islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by over-

seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it. STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR "SUCCESS" FILTERS

We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

## FRUIT OF MANGO PICKERS

We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival

E. O. HALL & SON,  
Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

## JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves  
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.



## DR. THOMPSON AND HIS EXPERIENCE.

Visit to Honolulu in Search of Information.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT LEPROSY.

A Colonial Physician's Views of Health Situation on Hawaii—Speaks Highly of His Treatment—Was Pleased With Molokai and the Islands.

The Sydney Telegraph of May 30 publishes the following interview with Dr. Ashburton Thompson, who visited the Islands the first of the year to make investigations on the subject of leprosy:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson, chief medical officer to the Board of Health, has for years occupied himself largely with the question of leprosy, not merely in the clinical, hospital fashion, but on the scientific side, as a question of causation, spread, etc., and has just returned from a visit to Honolulu, where he made exhaustive inquiries into the subject as it is dealt with in those Islands. His trip was undertaken purely for private reasons. He had been working hard for some time without a spell, and was very much knocked up with the strain. He chose Honolulu for the facilities it afforded for a short sea trip and its opportunities for making further studies on the subject upon which he is a recognized authority. Indeed he has just now in the press a "Contribution to the History of Leprosy in Australia," which deals more completely with this disease than any previous work. It is the first time that the leprosy question at Honolulu has been "done" by a medical man of note, and considerable interest attaches to the results of his observations. Last night a representative of the Daily Telegraph waited upon the doctor at his residence and had a chat with him on the subject.

He was met with the greatest kindness by those in authority on the Islands. He was allowed to go where he liked, photograph what he fancied—for the doctor took his camera and a big batch of plates with him—and speak to the natives to his heart's content. He called upon the British Commissioner when he arrived, and the next day was presented to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Judge Cooper, who introduced him to the Attorney General—ex-officio president of the Board of Health. He received very great attention from them as well as their officers, and picked up a great deal of information which will no doubt prove of value to himself and the general public. He looked up their records, spoke with the oldest inhabitants, and judged for himself what was certain and what mere speculation among all the items of information we have received from time to time with regard to the leprosy epidemic in Hawaii.

The leper settlement of the group, which is situated on Molokai Island, was established 31 years ago and now contains about 1,400 patients. The place is eminently suited for a leper settlement. It contains two villages, Kalapapa and Kalawao, where the lepers live just as in their own little hamlets. There are two "homes" or hospitals. In one of them the female lepers who are either very far advanced in the disease or who have no relatives to look after them are housed. They have about 105 inmates now, chiefly young women, who are under the care of the Franciscan Sisters, who have been working there since 1885. In the boys' home for patients similarly situated there are rather more than 100 inmates. This is also under the care of the Franciscan Sisters and a lay brother. The girls' home is called Bishop's Home. It was started by the munificence of Mr. Bishop, a leading banker of the group. The boys' home was started by Father Damien.

Dr. Thompson, who is accustomed to making inspections, says these two homes are run in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. The patients seem quite happy and contented. They have their own band of nine performers and play remarkably well—better, in fact, than the town band, which is composed of whites and Hawaiians.

Near Honolulu they have what they call a receiving station for the reception of suspects. That is at Kalihi. There are divisions for men and women, under observation, and corresponding divisions for those who are ready for deportation. Thirdly, on the same estate is a home for girls who are not lepers but are the children of lepers. It is called the Kapiolani Home. This is also under the care of the Franciscan Sisters. Dr. Thompson visited it and saw all the girls, who did not seem to find their lot very hard. Altogether, they must have spent, he says, about \$300,000 on the settlement, of Government money, during the past 35 years. He is too courteous to make any disparaging remarks about the medical men and their treatment or diagnosing of leprosy in the Islands, but it is quite evident that he has nothing to learn from them on this point. Indeed, the contrary would appear to be nearer the mark. Their Contagious Diseases Act, however, is run on quite modern lines by Dr. Myers, and with this Dr. Thompson was more than pleased.

The Board of Health there used to consist of the Minister of the Interior, who was president ex-officio, and three members. The law did not require that these members should be medical men; but, as a matter of fact, the board has

never been without one medical man on its list. In 1887 the constitution was altered and a medical man became the chairman. That was tried for two years and then another change was made. The Minister of the Interior was again made chairman ex-officio, but the number of members was increased, and they were never without two medical men on the board. In 1893, under the Republican Government, another change was made and the Attorney General was made chairman ex-officio, with three medical men and three laymen on the board. All the medical members of the board are now working members. Nor is the chairman a mere figurehead; he presides at all meetings and takes an active part in the management. None of the members are paid for their services on the board. They have a number of what are known as "agents." The chief agent at Oahu supervises all the rest. It is the business of all these people to hunt up lepers, and the doctor thinks that they get very good information as to likely cases.

Dr. Thompson was very much pleased, not only with his reception on the Islands, but with the Islands themselves. Honolulu is a very fine place, with beautiful wide streets and large public buildings. It is a very favorite resort for Americans from the Pacific coast. The place is crowded with the "bikes." Everybody rides one, in fact. At any rate, there is a good deal more wheeling than in this colony. It only remains to add that the doctor feels much invigorated by his trip and is again ready for active work.

## WILL REMAIN IN HONOLULU PLOT.

George Riddle Writes to Bury Kate Field Here.

MRS. S. G. WILDER'S KIND OFFER

Money Sent by Mr. Kohlsaat—Her Effects in the United States—Made a Will Before Leaving—Mr. Riddle Wants a Monument Erected Here.

The following letter from George Riddle, a cousin of the Kate Field was received on the Mariposa by Mrs. S. G. Wilder:

No. 6 Arrow Street, Cambridge, July 14, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Wilder:—A letter from Mr. Ellis Mills tells me that you are good enough to offer a final resting place in your lot for my beloved kinswoman, Kate Field.

Little did I dream when I gave Kate a letter to your son that "Jimmie" Wilder's mother would be the kind friend to my cousin she has proved to be in life and death.

I accept, dear Mrs. Wilder, your tender thought of Kate, and have so written to Mr. Mills.

At first it seemed to me that her remains must be brought home, but when I read the description of her funeral and the spontaneous outpouring of sympathy in Honolulu I decided it would be best for her to remain among the last friends she made. Then, again, I could not bear the thought of her form being transported across the Pacific and the continent unaccompanied. So in Honolulu she is to rest, and I have to thank you for this final relief to my mind.

Since her death I have caused as thorough a search as possible to be made of her papers in Washington. Only last week I learned positively that she made a will just before leaving Washington. My informant was Hon. Jefferson Chandler, who was one of the witnesses. This will we can't find, and I think it must be among her papers at Honolulu.

Mr. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald, to whom Mr. Mills first wrote giving items of indebtedness of Kate's estate in Honolulu, has just written to me that he has sent a draft to Mr. Mills to defray the bills.

Mr. Mills writes me that he can't forward Miss Field's effects to me unless I take out letters of administration on her estate. This will involve a journey to Washington, which my professional engagements will not allow me to do till the middle of August. Also, as she made a will, I still hope to find it among her effects in Washington or Salt Lake City. I have yet to hear from the latter place.

I think I will ask Mr. Mills to search her papers in Honolulu. It is all very mysterious.

In regard to a monument to Kate—will you please tell me what would meet your wishes in respect to size and shape and material. Can and will you please give me some estimate of cost? I have no idea what kind of stone you use or have in Honolulu. Mr. Kohlsaat and other friends desire to erect a monument, but it seems to me that you should be first consulted.

With kind remembrance to your son (Kate wrote me he was in Borneo), and with cordial thanks to you, believe me, Most truly yours,

GEORGE RIDDLE.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages; this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## BRACKENRIDGE STILL DOING OHIO PEOPLE.

Gives Lecturers in a Church and Swindles Congregation.

WINS A HEART IN ILLINOIS.

Ohio Papers Expose the Man—Will Visit Scotland for Sugar Sacks—His Little Scheme Worked Well—Wedding May Be Stopped.

LIMA, Ohio, July 8.—The Daily Gazette printed the following story of a former Honolulu, H. I., resident:

On the 29th day of February of this year, N. B. Brackenridge came to Lima to see some of his old friends that he sold lumber to some twelve or fifteen years ago. He was then a man who had won the confidence of the lumbermen of this city and sold them all large orders, amounting to thousands of dollars. He then was lost sight of. He told his friends here that he had been living in Honolulu for the past twelve years, and that during that time he had once a year made a trip to the United States, but that this was his first trip to the States since 1893, when he attended the World's Fair at Chicago. On inquiry it is found that he was on the Hawaiian Islands only a few months and was engaged as a school teacher for a short period of time. He got in trouble with some young girls, and also a native woman, was indicted and was out under bond when he took the first steamer for San Francisco. He went to New York and there ordered many bills of goods to be shipped to several of the large firms of the Islands, and borrowed \$200 from a gentleman whose brother he claimed to know in Honolulu.

He came to Lima and stopped at the Lima House and remained for a week or ten days, and visited the gentlemen to whom he had once sold lumber, and told them how he had gone to Hawaii and speculated in land and rice plantations and became one of the leaders in wealth and prosperity of the people of the Islands. He told of his rice plantations, servants, stock companies, and owing to the fact that some of the most careful business men of this city knew him some years ago as a thrifty lumber dealer from Michigan, his story was listened to and believed. He was also well acquainted with Mr. Summerville, a lumber dealer of Mansfield, Ohio, for whom he traveled some years ago, and renewed old acquaintance with Mr. Summerville while he was stopping at the Lima House.

He gave a lecture in the M. E. church on Honolulu and the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands, and also gave a talk in the Sunday school.

He claimed to be a Government official and was interested in large land deals on the Islands; and he told how one could get rich there, and wanted some of his friends to let him use their names, and that he would pay one dollar an acre on a thousand acres of land, and would pay the balance, which was two dollars an acre, to be paid in three years; then the Government would give a deed patent for the land; but as one person was not allowed to own any more than a section of 640 acres, he wanted to use the names of some of his friends in order to get the land, and he would bear all the expense himself, and would send one-third of it to the friend who would let him use his name. He would, of course, buy the land in their names, but he would pay for it with his own money.

Two of our citizens, Messrs. Theo. Mayo and Baxter Trevor, were not satisfied with this and wanted something better, and Mr. Mayo advanced \$300 and Mr. Trevor \$100 for him to buy land for them, and they were to give Brackenridge a certain amount of the land for the trouble he would be to in obtaining the desired land for them. There were other—many of them in Lima—who were anxious to get in on the ground floor, but Brackenridge got out of town in time to save them the loss of many hundreds of dollars.

He left Lima about the 8th of March, saying he must be in San Francisco on the 15th of March to set sail for the Islands; but instead of going to San Francisco he has been going over the country defrauding many people by his slick scheme.

He was of good appearance, seemed to have plenty of money and used his acquaintances elegantly. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed about 150 pounds, high forehead, left eye was crossed, and was a very clever talker. Upon investigation it was discovered that he is a worthless fellow and owns nothing, a criminal and an all-around confidence man. The Hawaiian papers warn the American people to beware of him, and the papers to publish his career.

He was in Evansville, Ind., in April and when he left that place he went to an attorney there and implored him to stand for his board bill and to get him transportation to St. Louis, where he said he had relatives and would make arrangements for a remittance to be sent to the attorney. It is needless to say that the remittance never came. He is next heard of in Rockford, Ill., and told there that he was going to Scotland to contract for sugar sacks for a firm in Honolulu.

A clipping from a Fort Wayne paper says the following regarding him: "Rockford, Ill., May 8.—A week ago N. B. Brackenridge of Honolulu, a representative of the Hawaiian Government, came to Rockford on business. He met Miss Hazel McManners, a very pretty young lady, who is also a talented elocutionist, and they fell in love and became engaged within a few days. Thursday they left for Chicago, where the young lady will remain with her sister, Mrs. Fred Belford, until July, while he goes to Scotland on business, and then the wedding will take place."

MEMORANDUM OF VARIETIES OF CALIFORNIA WINE IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING 6 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.																												
*Sake	Total wine	To m light	under 14 p.c.	over 14 p.c.	Unlabeled strong	Unlabeled	under 14 p.c.	over 14 p.c.	Sauvignon	Malbec	Hook	Riesling	Burgundy	Medoc	Chablis	Zinfandel	Charet	Parrot	Malaga	Mountain	Tobay	Muscated	Sherby	Angelica	Port	Modeline	January (est)	
22,985	13,091	94,817	100,556	64,817	4,026	39,791	136	1,450	78,780	571	30,786	1,708	756	94	3,806	5,270	3,378	561	1,297	334	308	102	30	50	50	50	50	50
14,502	9,563	10,827	10,487	412	415	8,624	34	100	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	January (est)	
28,862	19,544	9,704	28,862	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	February	
14,847	13,091	9,704	14,847	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	March	
22,985	13,091	9,704	22,985	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	April	
22,985	13,091	9,704	22,985	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	May	
22,985	13,091	9,704	22,985	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	June	
22,985	13,091	9,704	22,985	487	9,104	8,617	51	1,000	78,14	106	66	102	102	106	103	507	103	50	50	50	370	843	181	405	3,968	2,527	Total	

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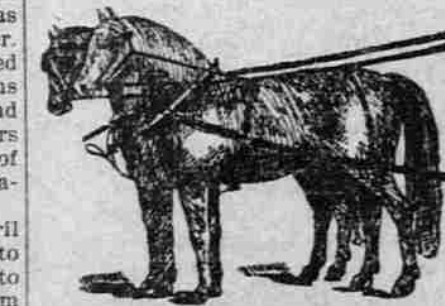
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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

MOVED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - AUGUST 4, 1896.

With the increasing number of trans-Pacific steamers calling at this port, the people have but one thing to request. That the steamship companies in making up their time tables will arrange it so that three steamers will not arrive in one day and leave us for the following three weeks with no communication with the outside world.

One of Goldwin Smith's latest utterances is as follows: "As the tide is running I begin to think that if I live a few years longer I shall see the last poet, the last horse and the last woman. The poet will be supplanted by the man of science, the horse by the bicycle or automatic carriage, and the woman by the new woman." Supposing this prediction proves true, life will still be worth the living.

A Sunday newspaper is the natural result of Sunday trains, Sunday band concerts and Sunday everything-else. If the people think they want it they will have it, and every newspaper office in town will run full blast seven days in the week. It just remains for the people in the city to say whether they will do away with the old time Sabbath or take on the custom of modern times and keep the wheels of labor grinding day in and day out.

The suggestion of a musical and literary concert to start a fund to erect a monument over Kate Field's grave has met with hearty approval. The public will respond and about the only thing remaining is for the preparations to assume definite form. This work will soon be taken up by some of the leading lady musicians in the city, and it is anticipated that their requests made to those whom they hope will take part in the program will meet with ready response.

In one of the first despatches from Honolulu published by some of the United Press papers subsequent to the nomination of McKinley, the statement was made that the American citizens of these islands were not satisfied with the Hawaiian plank in the Republican platform. We would like to know from what American residents the author of the dispatch got his ideas. As a matter of fact the Republican declaration was stronger than many Americans in this country anticipated and is highly gratifying to the great majority of the Americans who hope for annexation.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle seems filled with the desire to place the Government officials in an improper light. The report of the Fourth of July ball is dishd up in some shape as to make it appear that the absence of the Executive was due to differences with the American representative. As is well known, this is a complete misrepresentation that might have been avoided had any member of the Executive been interviewed on the matter. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of our correspondents not to allow the American representative and the Government live in peace.

As the controversy on A. P. Aism has apparently exhausted itself the San Francisco Examiner has opened its columns to Father Yorke who is attempting to belittle the work of the missionary fathers and mothers in this country. J. M. Alexander has risen to show the fallacy of the statements. The attack upon the religious work of any denomination will probably continue so long as there are men to write and printers' ink available to place their opinions on paper. This war of words may continue forever, but no pen however thick with virulent abuse it may be tipped, can ever tear down the monument to Christian civilization which the missionary fathers and mothers have reared in Hawaii. Best of all those who have followed after them are continuing the good work.

The efforts of the Board of Health to promote vaccination among the adult population ought not to meet with any opposition. At the present time school children are required to be vaccinated, but the parents who in case of an epidemic of small-pox would be exposed to infection, can go on forever without taking the precautionary measure of vaccination. This situation is probably due to the fact that adults are supposed to know enough to look after themselves. But it is too often the case that forethought comes afterward and it is not until disease has gained headway that people wake up. In Japanese ports, the people are so well protected by vaccination that it is hardly deemed necessary to quarantine passengers from vessels infected with small-pox. We cannot recommend such lax methods for this country, yet our people ought to be impressed with the fact, that according as a general use is made

of the protection which vaccination gives, the danger to the community is diminished. Protection of the community is also protection to commerce, both interisland and international.

The Minister of the Interior promises that as soon as the work on Nuuanu stream is completed the dredger will be employed in cleaning the harbor for the new wharves near the Pacific Mail dock. This is encouraging and means that the harbor improvements will go forward with sufficient rapidity to give the increasing number of ocean steamers ample accommodation. The language of Japan's special agent to Mexico indicates that the new steamship line between those countries will soon be an accomplished fact. It is also only a question of the time it takes to get new steamers, when the Seattle line will be raised above the level of a freight boat line. Upon the ability to quickly dock and clear these steamers will to a great extent depend the popularity of Honolulu as a port of call.

Our Hilo friends seem somewhat excited over the regulation requiring the Hilo saloon to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. If they will examine the statutes they will discover that they are simply coming under the regulation that governs all retail liquor dealers in the outside districts. In 1895 by an error of a clerk the Hilo dispenser of liquors was given a license similar to that given in Honolulu. The mistake was not discovered by the Minister until the license had been delivered and he allowed the matter to pass without notice. When this year's license was made out, however, there was no mistake, consequently the Hilo saloon comes under the regulation laid down in 1882. Since Hilo has had a taste of 11 o'clock closing, possible its representatives will seek to change the law at the next Legislature, but until then the pathway for the Minister of the Interior to follow is clearly mapped out.

John D. Rockefeller, on the occasion of his first visit to the University of Chicago, said: "It is the best investment I ever made. I am profoundly thankful that I had something to do with this great work. The Lord gave me money, and how could I withhold it from the University of Chicago?" This sounds a good deal like the Lay of the Last Pirate. There can be no doubt that the great millionaire has used his money for a good purpose; but when one looks back over the history of the Oil Trust, the ruined refiners, the impoverished producers and the corrupted legislatures, it is hard to see the hand of the Lord in the methods by which Rockefeller's riches were obtained. If the Chicago University professors in dealing with the trusts of the United States follow out proper theories, it is not impossible that the University will accomplish a good purpose. The danger of such institutions is the extent to which the moneyed power which gave them birth will influence the instructors.

One of the leading Democratic papers of Maine words its "endorsement" of candidate Arthur Sewall as follows: "Were Mr. Sewall the candidate for President, we might hesitate somewhat—though we do not say we would not give him the same support in that case. But the Vice Presidency is not such an office as to make it necessary to try a candidate's political metal by so searching tests, so that he is personally all that could be desired, as Mr. Sewall unquestionably is. The Vice President has nothing to do but preside over the Senate with dignity and impartiality. Nobody can doubt Mr. Sewall's ability and fitness to do that. He has absolutely no political influence or patronage. In this respect Mr. Sewall has far more influence as National Committeeman than he will have as Vice President, where he will have no influence to procure the appointment of a fourth-class postmaster. Even if he should desire to carry out the wishes of his Republican friends, which we do not believe he would do, he could not do so. And we shall, with Mr. Bryan as President, be spared the humiliation of seeing appointments under a Democratic administration dictated by Republican politicians, as has been done in many cases during the past four years."

## HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Turning from the political situation in the United States to that of Hawaii, we presume that the oracles of the opposition have prepared a collection of unsophisticated misrepresentations to go forward to the States by the Peru. To let them tell it, this country is on the verge of political dissension infinitely more dangerous to the established Government than all the long-haired anarchists of the United States have dared to predict for their country.

But notwithstanding the yapping and snarling of the small number of discontents, the governmental machinery of the Republic of Hawaii is running smoothly, quietly and peacefully. The honesty and strength of the administration is in fact what makes the hatred of the malcontents more poignant. Failing to find a break in the Government armor, they seek to besmirch its character with the mud of demagogues.

Their sloop pail is always near at hand, ready to deluge every advance movement with the dregs of calumny and personal abuse. Do what they will, however, they cannot clog the steady and solid progress of the country.

From political, financial and commercial standpoints, Hawaii is today stronger than at any time in its history. Its laws are administered by men in whom the people have absolute confidence; the country is beginning to reap the returns of the increasing commerce of the Pacific, and by extending public improvements is preparing to meet the demands which will be made upon it. New lands are being thrown open to settlers, and every encouragement given to advancing and profitable agricultural industries. Ours is a conservative but none the less positive progress, and investors in Hawaiian securities will find, as they have found in the past, that the country financially is sound and always true to its obligations.

## MONUMENT TO KATE FIELD.

It now seems a foregone conclusion that Kate Field's remains will find their last resting place in Hawaiian soil. This seems to be the idea of her nearest relatives, and unless Miss Field in her will that has yet to be found expressed a wish as to the final disposition of her body, there can be no other alternative. It remains, then, for the people of Hawaii to pay the last tribute of respect and love. At the time of Miss Field's death our people would gladly have claimed her as their own; but feeling that there might be those bound by family ties who would wish to care for her earthly remains, they have kept silently and respectfully in the background, awaiting the bidding of other friends of the noble woman.

In the minds of those in these islands with whom she came in contact the memory of Kate Field's life and work will never grow dim. She was doing a great work for this country and its people, and not until she was on the very brink of death did she withhold her hand or think of giving up. It is highly fitting, then, that a monument should be raised over her grave that shall not only in a proper manner give expression to the aloha of those of today, but also recall to those of future generations the beautiful character of one who was a true friend of Hawaii. Already this question has been quietly agitated, and there is no doubt that several hundred dollars could be raised by subscription in a few hours. It would be much better, however, if in raising a monument fund some method could be selected which would allow a more popular and a less directly-mercenary response. It has been suggested that her literary and musical friends prepare a program for a memorial concert to be given in Kaumakapili church. Such a move would undoubtedly meet with general favor and result in liberal financial return, and we trust that the plan may receive serious consideration.

## AMERICAN POLITICAL TANGLE.

The political tangle in the United States has daily become more interesting and, it may also be said, more complicated. As for the old Democratic party, it has disappeared and a good proportion of the men who have been its leading lights have either retired to sulky oblivion or prepared themselves to support the Republicans. In attempting to handle the Populists and secure the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall the Democrats find that they have a wild team to handle—an aggregation of men who are not satisfied to have their party play second fiddle to anyone. The Populists are ready and willing to make a sectional fight while the Democrats hope to avoid party suicide by opposing this feature of the Populist idea.

A San Francisco correspondent sizes up the situation among the Populists as follows: "These Southern Populists really hate the Democrats. Then, too, they see their hopes for office and power being taken away from them just as they felt themselves getting into position to smash the Southern Democracy through combination with the Republicans. They fear the Democrats are about to swallow them again, and that the chivalry will take all the offices. On the other hand, the Western Populists are in quite another position. They hate the Republicans and expect to smash the G. O. P. machine by combinations with the Democrats. They know they cannot hold their vote away from Bryan, and that a straight-out Populist ticket would make such a sorry showing against him that the party could not survive the blow."

Thus the Populists as a party are between the devil and the deep sea. In the South they have gained their strength by withdrawing from the Democratic party while in the West they have drawn more heavily from the Republicans. Candidate Bryan's ultimatum to the Populists is that he was nominated without compromise or promise, consequently he will make no compromise and give no promise to these people whose votes he needs. One paper speaks of this as the declaration of a brave and independent man, "but it is dangled poor politics." The Popu-

lists are asked to endorse Bryan and get nothing in return for it. The average politician is not inclined to see the thing in that way.

The sum and substance of the whole situation seems to be that there will be bolters in every party and outside the extreme East and West and some of the Southern States it will be impossible to forecast with any degree of certainty the outcome of the elections by the returns of previous years. Even if the Populist convention endorses Bryan, there will be enough bolters to get up a new convention and nominate a straight ticket. Thus with the Prohibitionists there will be four Presidential tickets and Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas can be put in the doubtful column.

## PROFANITY INCREASING.

In the current issue of the Anglican Church Chronicle is given a timely paragraph on the growing habit of using profane language in common conversation. This disease of language, which was once confined solely to the men in the lower grades of humanity, has now become almost epidemic in business communities. Where men were at one time shocked to hear oaths uttered, they now take it as a matter of course, and put profane language down as an excusable method of letting off steam.

The man who once got swearing mad and went to some secluded spot to relieve his mind now rips out right and left, and airs his expletives without a thought for those about him. The fact that the law against profane language has practically become a dead letter is an evidence of the growing indifference with which people generally regard the wholesale violation of the third commandment. Just what is the cause of increasing profanity—and it cannot be denied that it is not on the increase—is a question. The growing tendency among religious denominations to make light of the exact wording of the Bible may have some influence, and thoughtlessness may be another cause. Swearing is a habit, and after a while it is winked at because the habit becomes so general.

The idiosyncy of using profane language is very well set forth in a story told by General Neal Dow, the great prohibitionist. He tells of two gentlemen traveling on a train. They were chance acquaintances and began telling stories. The first one started in and dotted his story with numerous expletives that were decidedly distasteful to his companion. After the first story was finished the second man said: "By the hammer and tongs, that reminds me," and proceeded with another yarn, frequently interspersing his remarks with "By the hammer and tongs!" When the second story was finished the first gentleman asked why it was that the expression hammer and tongs was used so frequently, whereupon the question was returned: "Why did you use so many oaths?"

Thus it is that men the world over become so used and indifferent to profanity that half the time they do not realize what they are saying. But this failure to realize the true character of their conversation by no means releases them from their responsibility. Profanity jars particularly upon the finer sensibilities of a woman, and yet it is forced upon her ears by men who ought to know better. On the street, in the cars, and even in business houses a curse has come to be altogether too common. Following a bad example, little boys get together in some secluded corner, smoke cigarettes and swear—because they think it is manly; they have seen and heard "grown up" business men going the same way. The boy forms the habit, and when he in turn comes to manhood the habit stays with him and he thinks little of it, because he is following the path of the majority.

There is ample field for labor of Purity of Speech leagues, and for the present they need only confine their efforts to killing the weeds of profanity.

## HE BETTER COME HOME.

Again the Hilo Tribune gives publicity to more of Commissioner Marsden's opinions on the contract labor system. The Commissioner's most pointed remark is as follows: "At the same time there should be no antagonism in interest between the sugar and coffee planters, as both must depend on contract labor for their support." And this from a Government official! God forbid that in this day and generation the people of this country should be educated to the idea that upon contract labor the principal industries must depend for their support. The necessity of contract labor is a fallacy of ancient days, a system that the intelligent, active men of Hawaii have been slowly but surely growing away from, a system which it is constantly being proved can be done away with if the sugar planters and coffee planters will bend their energies in that direction.

The Hilo Tribune gives the Commissioner hearty support, which can be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, the Tribune since its inception has been covertly opposing annexation,

and secondly, because its policy has constantly been laid on narrow lines which mark the boundaries of the welfare of a select few in Hilo.

So far as the coffee planters are concerned, Mr. Marsden by his own remarks shows that he is wrong in the premises. He starts in with the statement that several thousand contract laborers will be required, and then admits that the planters, for the greater portion of the year, will be at their wits' end to find something for these contract laborers to do. He maintains that two thousand men, women and children cannot be gathered together by the coffee planters during the picking season. Has he forgotten that Honolulu alone could supply that number, that special rates could be obtained from the steamship companies for their transportation, that there are more than two thousand men, women and children, particularly among the Portuguese, to whom the coffee picking season will be a God send? Has the hop season in the United States no lesson for these satellites of contract labor? Is it impossible for them to see that the coffee picking season can be made a preventive against such a labor demonstration as was made by the Portuguese some months ago, simply because it will supply an attractive class of work for the families—not the men alone—of the poorer but industrious classes?

The Commissioner is a good fellow, but he is creating an agitation of the labor question that is entirely unnecessary, and, worst of all, is derogatory to enlightened progress. Rather than allow this agitation to continue along its present lines, the best thing the Government can do is to recall its Agricultural Commissioner and allow him to devote his attention to the development of the Government nursery and experimental grounds.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser had some good words in an article on general charity in a recent issue. We have not yet come to an unmanageable state of affairs in the matter of relieving the indigent amongst us, but the time has come when some more systematic methods should be adopted. Officers of benevolent societies become tired of their unthankful positions and long for freedom. The impositions that are practiced upon good natured persons dull their palms and make them suspicious of all who plead for help. A combination of the several benevolent societies with salaried officials might be a first step, with a poor-law to guide the relief.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

## YOUNG JIMMY'S ARGUMENT.

Scion of Blaine Family Asserts His Political Belief.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Ardent devotion to politics has descended as an inheritance of war upon James G. Blaine, who, when his distinguished father was alive, was known as junior. When he learned on Friday that Bryan was the Democratic nominee he chuckled. Mr. Blaine laughed low to himself over the "boy orator," and once so far forgot himself as to turn to his neighbor in a Broadway cable car and observe, "Well, Bill McKinley has got a walk over this time sure."

His neighbor happened to be an enthusiastic and dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. He was Edward Clancy, not alone was he a Democrat, but Mr. Clancy was a Bryan silver Democrat. Clancy as the argument went on, grew wroth. So did Blaine. Finally Clancy could stand the pace no longer, and when the car had reached Fortieth street, he alighted and remarked, "Say, you leather-headed swell, if you'll get off the car I'll punch the stuffing out of you and Bill McKinley, too."

Now there is a tradition that no member of the Blaine family ever dreamed a fight in support of his opinions. Young Mr. Blaine obliged the warlike silver Democrat. He knocked out two of his teeth and prostrated him. Then a patrolman took Mr. Blaine to the lockup. Clancy did not appear against him, and if Mr. Blaine had not stuck to the truth and admitted the facts of the fight he might have escaped being fined \$10.

## The Atlantic Monthly for August.

Fifteen years ago the Atlantic Monthly gave Mrs. Stowe a breakfast on her seventieth birthday at which a notable company was gathered. At her death it pays a tribute to her in some ways quite as significant. The leading article in the number for August is Reminiscences of Mrs. Stowe by Mrs. James T. Fields, who was her intimate friend during the whole period of her fame.

There are several noteworthy literary papers. Professor Paul Shorey of the Chicago University, who is one of the ablest of our philosophical writers, explains in most suggestive fashion the "Present Conditions of Literary Production," making a summary of the forces at work for and against literary activity; and Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., in an out-door essay, "A Holiday with Montaigne," combines an account of an excursion in a canoe with a rare interpretation of the old French essayist—a most delightful paper of literary charm.

A new story is begun in this number by Mrs. Catherwood, the scene of which is a new prairie town. It is a story full of action and real life, with a strong flavor of the soil. Other fiction is a continuation of Henry James' novel, "The Old Things," and a short story with a moral, "A Literary Model."

Lafcadio Hearn writes for this number of the Atlantic an explanation of Japanese art which gives the Western reader the Japanese point of view—a thing that has never before been so plainly done; and European drawing is criticised from the Japanese point of view.

Other papers in the August Atlantic are the final installment of the letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti; a sym-

thetic review of Eugene Field's career and works, a poem by Mr. Aldrich, and an invigorating account of a caribou hunt in Canada when the mercury stood twenty degrees below zero.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

The August term of the Supreme Court opened yesterday and several cases were disposed of. The following were called:

Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Koa. Liquor selling without a license. Nolle prosequi entered.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Moses and two others convicted of larceny in second degree. Petition for mitigation of sentence. Set for August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Pohue. On motion of Attorney-General the case was remanded to District Court for sentence as the judge there has jurisdiction over the case.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Spooner. Nolle pros.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. S. Sweetzer. Continued for the term.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Man for mitigation of sentence. Continued until August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. S. Perry. Opium in possession. Request for mitigation of sentence. Continued until August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Chang Chun Sing. Common nuisance. Continued until August 5th.

G. H. Paris vs. C. W. Macfarlane. Discontinued on petition of plaintiff.

Wing Wo Tai vs. N. Monwai. Continued for the term.

J. P. Crusato vs. Virginia T. Crusato. Continued for the term.

Ah Pai, opium and W. P. Morrow for assault with deadly weapon. Moved on calendar.

The Hawaiian jury civil cases will be in order today.

## Naval Changes.

Naval officers have been detached from the Charleston and ordered as follows: Capt. G. W. Coffin, two months' leave; Commander Reeder, Lieuts. A. Sharp, W. P. White, G. H. Stafford, C. S. Williams, Ensign H. E. Smith, Passed Assistant Engineers S. H. Leonard and C. H. Matthews, three months' leave; Lieuts. C. A. Calhoun, W. S. Sims and Ensign E. T. Winterspoon and Surgeon G. U. Gravatt, three months' leave; Assistant Surgeon R. G. Broderick to the Franklin; Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, to settle accounts and be ready for sea; Chief Engineer MacConnell, to the Lancaster.—Ex.

## Court Marti-I Did Not Sit.

Owing to the fact that Stenographer Marx had not completed the transcription of the shorthand notes taken during the trial of Captain Good, the members of the court did not sit. The work will be completed Tuesday afternoon, and it is probable a session will be held that night.

The pleasant announcement has been made by Professor Fahb, of Vienna, that the earth will collide with a comet on November 13, 1899. However true that prophecy may prove, it is believed by some that the earth will sustain a very severe shock on November 3, 1896.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## CENSUS NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, a general census of the Hawaiian Islands will be taken as of date of the night of September 27, 1896. Attention is called to the following extract from the law:

"All persons are hereby required under pain of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, to be imposed by any police or district justice, to answer all such questions as shall be propounded by the agents of the Board of Education, relating to or necessary for making the census."

The following District Superintendents have been appointed for the purpose of taking the census:

## HAWAII.

Hilo ..... Chas. Williams  
Hamakua ..... W. P. McDougal  
North Kohala ..... Miss E. W. Lyons  
South Kohala ..... Waldermar Muller  
North Kona ..... Harry T. Mills  
Kau ..... C. Meinecke  
Puna ..... Harry Rycroft

## MAUI, LANAI AND MOLOKAI.

Lahaina and Lanai ..... Henry Dickenson  
Wailuku ..... John A. Moore  
Makawao ..... C. H. Dickey  
Hana ..... R. Strauch  
Molokai ..... Geo. Trimble

## OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae ..... C. C. Denreut  
Waialua ..... Ed. Hore  
Koolauloa and Koolau ..... William Henry

## KAUAI AND NIHAU.

Waimea and Nihaui ..... E. Omstead  
Koloa ..... Edward Strekz  
Lihue ..... W. J. Wells  
Kawaihau ..... H. Z. Austin  
Hanalei ..... W. E. H. Deverill

## ALATAU T. ATKINSON,

General Superintendent of Census.  
4370-4t 1732-3t



## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

**Malika Peterson**, by her next friend, John Charles Peterson, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu,

**Kaanaana, Malika (w) and G. M. Keone**, her husband, Kekaula (k) and Opunui, his wife, of Ewa, Island of Oahu; Kuheleloa (k), Kealoa (w) and Naillma, her husband, of the Island of Molokai; and Makaoie, widow, of said Ewa.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and L. A. Dickey, Esq., of the Bar, in place of Whiting, J., disqualified.

In a partition suit, the question whether a cotenant has been advanced certain real estate not part of the land sought to be partitioned, is not such a question of title as will deprive the court of jurisdiction.

An advancement is no part of an intestate's estate and a cotenant of the person receiving an advancement is not a necessary party to a suit for partition of the intestate's estate.

It is not necessary to show ouster to enable one cotenant to compel another to account for rents received from third parties.

## OPINION OF THE COURT, BY L. A. DICKEY, ESQ.

Plaintiff brought a bill for partition of the real estate of Kaanaana, deceased, praying that certain property of the defendants Malika Keone and G. M. Keone, referred to as the "Nuka land," be brought into hotch pot because acquired as an advancement from Kaanaana (i. e., that partition be made according to Sec. 1457 of the Civil Code), and that certain rents collected by Malika Keone and husband from the land to be partitioned be accounted for.

Defendants Malika Keone and G. M. Keone answered, filing accounts and denying that they had acquired the "Nuka land" from Kaanaana.

All parties agreed that a partition be made, and a commissioner was without objection appointed "to partition the real estate of Kaanaana, deceased," "to ascertain and report the amounts received and paid by the said Malika and G. M. Keone and of all parties herein as rents and profits," and "to inquire, investigate and report whether or not the said Malika and G. M. Keone were advanced a certain portion by the said Kaanaana, deceased."

August 17, 1895, the commissioner filed his report, finding as fact that Malika and G. M. Keone had received from the estate of Kaanaana \$460.00, and that Kaanaana inherited a one-half interest in the "Nuka land," the other half interest belonging to one Kauihi. He made a partition, regarding a one-half interest in the "Nuka land" as an advancement to Malika Keone, and also apportioned to the different heirs of Kaanaana shares of the \$460.00 rents collected by Malika Keone and G. M. Keone, and made them charges upon the portion of real estate apportioned to Malika Keone.

No attack was made upon this report in the Circuit Court.

March 28, 1896, a decree of partition was entered in accordance with the partition of the commissioner.

March 30, 1896, Malika Keone and G. M. Keone noted an appeal to this Court "from the decision of Charles F. Peterson, commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and from the decree filed herein upon such decision."

Appellants urge that as a question of title is involved in this case, the Circuit Judge in Chambers had no jurisdiction, that Kauihi is a necessary party to the suit, and that as no ouster has been alleged or shown of the other heirs of Kaanaana by the appellants, they cannot be held to account for rents received.

There is no question of title involved in this case which deprives the Circuit Judge in Chambers of jurisdiction.

The present title of all parties to the suit is unequivocally admitted and at rest between them. The only question of title is that of the source of Malika Keone's title to the "Nuka land," i. e., the question whether it was or was not an advancement to her by Kaanaana. The rule invoked by defendants was adopted by this Court in *Wallehua v. Lio*, 5 Haw., 519, but it applies only to the question of present legal title to an interest in the land sought to be partitioned. Where the disputed title is equitable, an equity court may decide it; *Pomeroy Eq. Jur.*, Sec. 1288; *Bispham Eq.*, Sec. 489; *Obert v. Obert*, 10 N. J. Eq. 102, and even the legal title of parties to the land to be partitioned may be decided in a partition suit where, as in the case at bar, the parties consent. *Bispham Eq.*, Sec. 489.

No express finding was made by the commissioner that Kaanaana had given the "Nuka land" to Malika Keone as an advancement, but a finding was made that Kaanaana owned a half interest in it, which was the controverted point. All admit that the present title to the "Nuka land" is in Malika Keone, and the appellants did not raise the question whether a transfer from Kaanaana to Malika Keone was an advancement, but based their whole contention on the denial that Kaanaana ever owned the "Nuka land." Moreover, there was evidence to support a finding that Kaanaana, owning an undivided interest in the "Nuka land," gave it as an advancement to Malika Keone; the commissioner made the partition in accordance with such a finding; and that no express finding was made does not show that the partition was wrongly made, or that appellants have been injured in any way. The report must stand unquestioned here, and it authorizes the decree.

Kauihi is not a proper party to this suit, and the plaintiff was right in not making him a defendant. He had an undivided interest in the "Nuka land," but this is not part of the land to be partitioned. A portion of the "Nuka land" was an advancement, but an advancement is not a part of an intestate's estate.

tate's estate. 1 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, 223.

The rents collected by Malika Keone and G. M. Keone were from outside parties, not benefits from their own occupation of the premises, and it is necessary to show ouster to enable one co-tenant to recover from another only in case of benefits derived from actual use and occupation of the land by the co-tenant. In *Haw. Com. & S. Co. v. Waikapu S. Co.*, 9 Haw., 80, this Court was careful to distinguish a claim on a co-tenant for rents from third parties from one for profits from actual use by the co-tenant.

The decree appealed from is affirmed. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Magoon & Edings for defendants. Honolulu, July 23, 1896.

## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. W. Dickey

Hawaiian Tramways Company, No. 3771.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., and WHITING, J.

A street railway company which is prohibited by law from charging more than five cents for each passenger using its cars within certain limits, cannot, by causing a change of cars within those limits, acquire the right to charge an additional fare.

## OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

On exceptions taken by defendant to a judgment of the First Circuit Court in favor of plaintiff in an action to recover the sum of one hundred dollars being amount of penalty provided for by Section 9, Chap. 34, Laws of 1884, for an overcharge of fare on a car of a street railway operated by defendant in Honolulu.

On June 3rd, 1896, the plaintiff entered a car operated by the defendant on Nuuanu Street in Honolulu, near School Street, and travelled on said car as a passenger along Nuuanu Street to Queen Street thence along Queen Street to the corner of Queen Street and Fort Street. On this car plaintiff paid a fare of five cents. This car stopped at the corner of Queen and Fort Streets and returned by the same route. The plaintiff requested of the driver of the car a transfer to the car going up Fort Street and on Beretania Street; the driver refused the transfer; thereupon plaintiff entered the first car going up Fort Street which left about three minutes after the arrival of the Nuuanu Street car and upon the demand of the driver of this car paid an additional five cents fare, making in all ten cents demanded and paid on this occasion to the employee of the defendant company.

A franchise was granted to W. R. Austin his associates and assigns to construct and maintain a street railway upon certain streets in Honolulu by Chap. 34, Laws of 1884. This Act was amended and re-enacted by Chap. 18, Laws of 1886. An extension of time within which to complete the road was granted by Chap. 23, Laws of 1888. Privilege to construct and maintain the line upon streets other than those mentioned in the above Acts was given by Chap. 54, Laws of 1888. The defendant company operates the tramway in Honolulu and holds its franchise under said Acts.

Section 12, Chapter 34, Laws 1884, provides: "The rates of fare for each passenger upon the said railroad shall not exceed five cents for each passenger using said cars up to and within Judd Street, the Industrial School and to and within Punahou Street, and ten cents for each passenger using said cars beyond the last mentioned points."

Section 9 of said Chapter 34, provides: "If said railroad, or any agent, or employee thereof, shall demand or charge a greater sum of money for fare on the cars of said railroad, than that fixed by this bill, said railroad, or such agent or such employee shall forfeit to the person, who is thus overcharged, the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered in a civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

Prior to 1888, the tramways were run under the Act of 1884, and there were three distinct routes, the one from Judd Street or near there down Nuuanu Street to the City front (Northerly and Southerly being the general direction); the other one was on Beretania Street (easterly and westerly), and the third one on King Street (parallel to Beretania Street) running between the Industrial School and the Rifle Range near Punahou Street (easterly and westerly). The Beretania Street line turned into Fort Street and ran southerly to the City front parallel with Nuuanu Street.

The defendant charged the public a five cent fare on each of those routes, there being at that time no connection. In 1888, the Legislature permitted the company to form a connection between Nuuanu Street and Fort Street on Queen Street, and from 1892 this junction was perfected and passengers were carried from Judd Street on Nuuanu down Nuuanu to Queen Street, along Queen to Fort Street, up Fort to Beretania and along Beretania to Punahou, making one continuous trip. This was within the limits fixed by Section 12, Chapter 34, Laws 1884, for a five cent fare.

After the bringing of the former action by the plaintiff, (a decision where-in was filed July 22, 1896, and marked No. 3770 for identification) the defendant company abandoned the connection, and stopped the Nuuanu car on Queen Street at the corner of Fort Street which car it caused to return over the same route to Judd Street. It however ran a car passing up Fort Street to Beretania Street to Punahou, and still maintained its continuous track connection by a turn or curve from Queen into and up Fort Street. The defendant maintains all the necessary curves to form a continuous track, or track from Judd Street to Queen, to Fort and Beretania Streets, to Punahou.

This is made a test case, the facts being agreed upon by the parties.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS &amp; CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

The claim in this case is that the defendant has the right to sever a connection which they were not obliged to make, and there being no longer one continuous trip, that passengers are liable for two fares.

The system of the street railway in Honolulu operated by defendant is a general one and all its lines make connections, and in nearly all, by means of curves, a continuous track or rail is laid so that a continuous trip can be made from point to point within the limits of the five cent fare. The statute does not give the right to the defendant to treat any one line as a single road. The statute is clear and not ambiguous, and shows that a passenger travelling on the cars within the limits stipulated by said Section 9, Chap. 34, can only be charged a fare of five cents. The company must regulate its business in accordance with the terms of the statute granting its franchise, and it has power and right to make reasonable regulations for the government and carrying of its passengers and the collection of fares and the conduct of its business. But the fact that it neglects or refuses to make suitable regulations to protect itself against fraud by passengers, does not permit it to charge a fare in excess of that allowed by law. It being within its power to carry passengers within the specified boundaries on a continuous trip, it cannot by a mere division of this trip by causing a change of cars at any particular point acquire the right to make a second charge of fare for the same trip.

It is clear that the company was entitled to charge but one fare of five cents in this case. By a mere change of cars the company does not become entitled to an additional fare. A person travelling on the cars of the defendant, however, must be a passenger and must make a continuous trip so far as practicable and this from one point within the limits specified to another point therein, and he is not entitled to a return upon the road for the one fare for it would not be the same trip.

Exceptions overruled. L. A. Dickey and S. M. Ballou for plaintiff; P. Neumann and G. A. Davis for defendant.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 24, 1896.

## SHARPSHOOTERS WIN.

In the Contest at Makiki Butts Saturday Afternoon.

Company B Does Not Make a Very Creditable Showing—Score 822 to 737.

In the 20-man team match shoot between Company B and the Sharpshooters at Makiki Butts on Saturday afternoon, the latter finished winners with a score 822 to 737, a difference of 85 points. Following is the complete score:

Sharpshooters—Capt. Dodge, 42; Lieut. McLean, 43; J. F. Scott, 40; D. W. Corbett, 41; J. D. Gibson, 40; Ed. Hitchcock, 39; W. J. Forbes, 44; H. D. Johnson, 37; F. Wickander, 41; A. B. Wood, 41; J. S. Martin, M. H. Drummond, 41; C. Rhodes, 41; Dr. Emerson, 40; J. A. McCandless, 38; C. J. Wall, 42; John Cassidy, 40; R. A. Dexter, 41; A. C. Wall, 45; Lieut. Wall, 43. Total, 822.

Company B—Sergt. Elvin, 42; Sergt. Giles, 41; Private Olsen, 38; Corp. Storey, 39; Private Ewing, 39; Sergt. Tracy, 39; Sergt. Atherton, 35; Corp. Schmidt, 42; Private Hapai, 40; Private Ganzel, 20; Private Kenneke, 37; Private P. H. Foster, 21; Private Bolster, 38; Private McKay, 38; Private Cockett, 37; Corp. Walby, 37; Private Ward, 38; Corp. Hagerup, 42; Corp. Frasher, 39; Private Logan, 35. Total, 737.

The Sharpshooters made an exceptionally good record, 822 being in a match shoot on the islands.

Company B did not make a very good showing, the highest score being 42 as against 45 of the Sharpshooters and the lowest 21 as against 37 of the Sharpshooters.

## MERCHANT'S PATROL.

Will be Started in Honolulu by W. L. Bowers of Seattle.

There is about to be started in the city a Merchant's Patrol, the object of which is to keep a vigilant lookout on all premises during the night, to see that the doors are locked, to look into back yards where access is possible and to keep a lookout for any signs of fire; in fact to establish a guardianship over places of business during the night.

W. L. Bowers, the man who is start-

ing the patrol, has been in the country about a year and during that time has become well acquainted with Honolulu. He was lieutenant in the Seattle police force for about seven years, was on the United States marshal's staff and was deputy sheriff in Albany Co., Wyoming. Aside from these he has held other positions of trust which have made him thoroughly competent to act in the capacity which he intends here.

It is the plan of Mr. Bowers to run the Merchant's Patrol on the same general plan as that of San Francisco where the men constituting it hold commission from the police department detailing them as special officers.

The idea of a patrol is very much favored by the business men, and Mr. Bowers is assured of success in his venture.

## DONE IN 1:04.

Was the Match Race Between Billy C and Antidote.

In Which the Old Time Winner Gets Left and the New Blood Bobs up.

At 4 p. m. Saturday the stands at Kaplani Park and places near by were well filled with people interested in the five-eighths mile dash between the rival race horses, Billy C. and Antidote, but they were forced to curb their impatience until 4:30 on account of the usual delay in getting the horses ready. Captain Tripp, Theo. Hoffman and J. F. Colburn were appointed judges, and C. B. Wilson starter.

Shortly after the time mentioned above the horses were at their places, Bob Isom riding Billy C. and Cal Leonard on Antidote.

The start was a good one, with Billy C. a little in the lead. Antidote closed up the gap in a short time, and then it was neck and neck to the home stretch, when the Billy C. contingent saw that their favorite was gradually dropping behind and that Antidote was holding on as if defeat meant death. Just before reaching the finish Billy C. gained two or three inches, but it was impossible for him to catch Antidote. Time, 1:04.

Bob Isom, the colored jockey from the States, who rode Billy C., did his work very well, but to many of the sports it seemed as if he did not know the horse, and that the little native jockey who had ridden him in previous races could have obtained far better results.

Cal Leonard went into the race to win, and perhaps he never rode so well in his life as he did while speeding away from the five-eighths on Saturday afternoon.

## COUNT MUTSU CALLS.

Honors Paid the Distinguished Japanese Diplomat.

At 11:30 Saturday morning Count Mutsu, accompanied by H. I. J. M. Releve Consul K. Kusakabe and Goro Narita, private secretary to Count Mutsu, called at the Executive building to pay his respects to the officers of the Government. The regulars, reinforced by Companies B and D of the volunteers, commanded by Colonel McLean, were drawn up in line on either side of the walk and saluted the visitors as they passed, the band playing the Japanese national anthem.

Maj. Geo. C. Potter of the President's staff received Count Mutsu at the bottom of the steps and conducted him and his party to the great hall, where they were presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by him introduced to President Dole and members of the Cabinet.

The presentation took place in the great hall owing to Count Mutsu's poor health. A salute was repeated as the party passed out of the grounds.

## Phil. Braun Dead.

Phil Braun, for several years connected with W. C. Peacock & Co.'s establishments in Honolulu, succumbed to a stroke of paralysis yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. He has been in poor health for some months, and took an engagement at Jim Sherwood's hoteling the proximity to the sea would be beneficial. About two weeks ago he had a stroke of paralysis and a third one yesterday. He will be buried at 3:30 Tuesday under the direction of E. A. Williams.

## Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaiian—W. R. Whittier, Mrs. R. T. Carroll, Miss Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, F. H. Benton, H. E. Heacock, San Francisco; Ben. Holladay, Honolulu; August Ahrens, Robert Frick, Germany; Thos. W. R. Grahame, Brisbane, Australia; Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Williams, Hilo.

Arlington—M. Moriora and C. Moriora, Japan; G. W. C. Jones, city; J. A. Hogg, R. Pierson, Kauai; H. J. Day, San Rafael, Cal.; I. Smeaton, Kahuku, Edwin Hanks, San Francisco, Cal.

## Will Play Here.

W. R. Dailey writes that he has the following company selected for the professional opening of the new Opera House.

John T. Sullivan, George Osborne, Norval McGrogan, Charles E. Swain, George Monseratt, Ed. T. Nannary and M. G. McCormack; Miss May Nannary, Margaret Craven, Mrs. M. F. Bates and Helen Henry. This will be a strong company and will no doubt draw large houses. George Osborne is a brother of Captain Fuller's wife.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedies advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung, I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## MORNING RUNAWAY.

Paul Isenberg's Horse Becomes Frightened and Makes a Break.

Dr. Miner's Bugle Touched and H. S. Padgett's Hack Dumped—Careless Ah Sun Arrested.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning the office of J. Q. Wood, on the Ewa corner of King and Bethel streets, had a visit from a horse which just a little previous had been attached to Paul Isenberg's buggy.

When Mr. Isenberg drove into town he went to the Metropolitan Meat Market, and after tying his horse to the post near the alley leading in back of the market, went inside on business.

It seems that Ah Sun was backing out of the alley just a little later, and not having his distances well gauged, ran into the telephone post to which Mr. Isenberg's horse was tied. The animal became frightened and jerked back, this action pulling off the bridle and of course the bladders.

When the animal spied the Chinaman's wagon it made a bolt and started off.

Just a little ahead and on the same side of the street was Dr. Miner's buggy. The runaway bumped into this, threw it out of its original position and kept on its way.

H. S. Padgett of the Hotel Stables was turning from Bethel into King street when the runaway struck his hack, and turning it completely over, broke several parts and bruised Mr. Padgett.

This little encounter finished, the horse made a dash for the law office mentioned, and having parted company with the buggy by contact with the curbing, ran in without further ado. Here the animal suddenly became quiet and was caught without trouble.

Ah Sun, who caused the runaway, was arrested on the charge of furious and heedless driving.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The list of advertised letters appears in another column.

The sailing of the Amy Turner has been changed to October 1.

Professor Brigham of Kamehameha is expected home on the China.

Scientific American from 1873 to 1894 inclusive for sale by "X," this office.

Fred Macfarlane is out and will go to Ahuimau with his family in a day or so.

Mrs. J. F. Bowler will leave for the Coast in a few weeks to be absent a year.

If you want to do your cooking with the least possible heat get a gasoline stove from Castle & Cooke.

Chief Justice Judd and family may be addressed at Kualoa, Koolau-poko, during the month of August.

Attention is called to the instructions given by the Superintendent of Census regarding questions to be answered.

An operation was performed on Jas. Lane at the insane asylum Sunday. There were five doctors in attendance.

"C. & C." flour, "Dagger" brand New Zealand mullet and "Aloha" curly cut smoking tobacco can all be found at Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Mrs. Reynolds (nee Maguire), who was married a week ago, is seriously ill at her home, the result of injuries sustained in a fall last Monday.

The new Inter-Island steamer will probably leave San Francisco the latter part of September. Captain W. B. Godfrey will bring her down.

George H. Paris is in receipt of a letter from Elsie Adair, the skirt dancer, in which she announces her intended appearance here on August 11.

Mrs. S. B. Dole left for the States on the P. M. S. Peru Sunday, to be gone until October. She will go direct to Wilmington, N. J., and from there to Castine, Me.

William R. Castle, Jr., recently graduated from Punahou, has passed the Harvard University entrance examinations without a condition and has received special credit in German.

It is probable that there will be a match between Billy C. and Confederate in the near future. Arrangements are being made now. If it is a go the race will be a very exciting one.

A San Francisco paper is responsible for the statement that smallpox was found to exist among the steerage passengers of the China after they were placed in quarantine. The cases were not serious.

George Bromley, for the past fifteen years an engineer in the San Francisco fire department, arrived on the Mariposa and is visiting his brother, Walter Bromley, of No. 2 engine. Yesterday he was the guest of Chief Hunt in a drive around the city.

T. F. Lansing stated Sunday that in his letters from Tommy Evans there was nothing relating to the bolting of Chinamen at Amoy. Mr. Evans stated that he was unable to get the delay occasioned by his having to go to meet W. O. Smith in connection with the appointments at that port.

Prof. Koebele visited the Nursery yesterday and found a large number of beetles dead from the effects of the fungus with which he has inoculated them. The professor is satisfied with the result of his experiments, but experiences a difficulty in getting healthy beetles. He requests the public to bring in all that can be conveniently caught.

The Board of Health is anxious to have all the adults on the islands vaccinated so as to reduce the danger from smallpox. The operations will be performed by the Government physicians and the virus will be furnished free. It is believed that general vaccination is a greater preventive of disease than quarantine, and this is demonstrated every day in China and Japan.

## Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

## Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

## Valuable Property For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., to sell at my auction rooms, on

Monday, August 10th,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property: The

## "QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building, with grand basement, situated on Nuuanu avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle House, built for an hotel, with the latest improved sanitary fixtures; very suitable for a club house, hospital or place of entertainment. Also

## "MOUNTAIN VIEW"

A charming Nuuanu Valley residence, nearly opposite Government Electric Light Works, suitable for a sanitarium, built on a grand three-acre lot and commanding a magnificent view.

The house is new and large with nine rooms, and there are four cottages in the yard. A windmill and greenhouse and a running stream on the premises, together with the fruit and ornamental trees, add not only beauty but value to this unsurpassed Valley retreat.

A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash in U. S. Gold Coin, balance mortgage on premises.

For further particulars inquire of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., or

W. S. LUCE, 4355-1st 1777-6t AUCTIONEER.

## Spencerian Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools.  
No. 2—Counting House, for Accountants.  
No. 3—Commercial, for Correspondents.

Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.  
PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY,  
New York - N. Y., U. S. A.

## FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL









Manna Putnam took her cup with its two lumps of sugar, found a seat hurriedly and began excitedly: "I have just made my tenth call, and not another shall I make today. I might have been a parrot for all my 'lovely weddings, hot weather' and 'active volcanoes' I have said at every house. My mind is as flat as a marble floor!"

While Manna stopped for breath Aunt Lucy remarked: "Ungrateful girl! I remember that a certain young woman came to my room and expatiated on the topics you decline to discuss with others."

With an air of meekness Manna rejoined: "I relish one sherry, while I am incapable of ten. So with my whole-sale calls and 'weddings' ad infinitum." The temptation to cast my stone overcame me as I sat at the tea-table. "You are not ordinarily dumb, Manna. If you had carried your lofty subjects with you, they would have been ventilated, I am sure."

Manna laughed. "It was bright outside, but I seem to have come into a snowstorm. I am refreshed for more calls, even. However I will stay and reel off my ideas about conversing, for I am wound up on that theme. Sigh! can profit by my views." Hence these words.

How often the chart at a dinner table is out of all harmony with the delicate vintages set before the guests! The least return we could make the hostess is to take our part in pleasant conversation, and not add to her dainties the sauce of scandal or criticism or personal grievance. I cannot think we know the exhilaration of true conversation till we get out of these fogs of personalities and mount up to the height of art, literature and science. Somewhere I heard of topics that Frances Willard kept for emergencies, though it seems strange for her to need stock topics. She would talk of the experience she had had with celebrated people, and draw from others any anecdotes of their own lives that touched on greatness.

My Celebrity Book grew out of hearing this story about Miss Willard. It is a scrap book in which I have clippings of famous people I have seen or heard. Amelia Edwards, George Kennan, Henry Stanley, to which I add all the programs of concerts and plays I attended during the two years I kept the book.

Once when I was in the clutches of grip and could neither read nor talk, I remember closing my eyes and dwelling for hours on the grace with which Modjeska had said: "The quality of mercy is not strained." What delight I found in learning how she impressed those who saw her and how others have played Portia!

De Tocqueville thus rates social intercourse: "The duties of society may be defined as an obligation existing in civilized society of mutually boring and inconveniencing each other." With that may go the current definition of a bore: One who talks so much about himself that you cannot talk about yourself.

We must, then, cease about talking ourselves constantly, for however fascinating that subject may be to us, it will nauseate even to our dearest friends dwell on forever. We need not today our friends, a la Boswell, but we can be cheerful and sympathetic, and if we would be most happy, forgetful altogether of ourselves. Let us be guiding lights in conversation, when it turns to personalities, and let us lead to safer paths. Life is too progressive, too wonderful, too mysterious to waste it in gossip or complaint. Let us be sufficient unto ourselves, bearing our own burdens or burying them if need be, only so that we may be equipped for the world's need of us, and for its work.

A most pleasant and enjoyable occasion was the party given at the home of Consul and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt on Thursday night in honor of the twenty-first birthday of their son William, as all those who will present will testify.

The spacious grounds of the Schmidt residence were lighted with Japanese lanterns hung at different heights among the trees and shrubbery and the house was most artistically decorated with yellow and white flowers with here and there a sprinkling of ferns.

The black lace curtains the drawing and sitting rooms thrown open together with the library and spread with canvas for the dance, were covered with bunches of the golden shower bloom while hung about the mirrors and bric-a-brac were large bunches of white asters on backgrounds of ferns.

A stringed orchestra of native players stationed on the front veranda, furnished music for the occasion.

The guests were received by Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, returned on a vacation from school in the States, and Wm. Schmidt.

Dancing was of course the main feature of the evening and everyone made it a point to make it such.

Among the guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. W.C. King, Mrs. Robt Lewers,

Mrs. Fred Carter, Misses Kate McGrew, Emily Halstead, Clara Fuller, Ladd (2), Ward (2), Afong (3), McIntyre (3), Paty (3), Nellie Rickard, Lillie Paris, Alice Wall, Rose Roth, Mossman (2), Helen Robertson, M. von Holt, Harriet Lewers, May Weight, Danford (2), Ethel Rice, Ada Whitney and Messrs. Tarn McGrew, C. S. Weight, Paul F. De La Vergne, Dr. Smith, C. S. Stanworth, W. H. McElroy, H. H. Hough, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Ernest Mott-Smith, James McInerney, Harry Waterhouse, Charles K. Hyde, Martin Smith, E. McIntyre, L. de L. Ward, Sam Woods, Jack Low, George Angus, Fred Angus, Ed. Mossman, J. O. Carter, Jr., Fred Potter, Henry Giles, Tom Wall, Alfred Wall, Arthur Wall, E. Schultze, C. von Hamm, W. Dickey, von Damm, A. Louison, D. James, W. Whitney, Frank Armstrong, E. Paris, O. Sorenson, B. Marx and Clifton F. Tracy.

A dinner was given at the home of President and Mrs. Dole on Tuesday night. The decorations were of golden shower. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Montague-Turner, Professor and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McLeod, Mrs. Afong, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Harris.

The receptions aboard the U. S. S. Adams will be held the first Friday of each month while the hot weather lasts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones and family have gone to Waikane to while away some of the hot weather.

#### A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

A Sufferer From Acute Dyspepsia Obtains It.

He Had Been Forced to Quit Business and Was Hopelessly Discouraged When Help Came.

From the Amherst (Canada) Sentinel.

Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of influenza. Recently he has been restored to his old time health, and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said: "About four years ago I had a severe attack of influenza, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the influenza it took a more acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successively called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat, and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse, despite the medical treatment I was undergoing, and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand, my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effect I found was that the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew, and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.



Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. PORTER AND SONS, CHEMISTS, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

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Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

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## Gents' Furnishing Goods

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## COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

## H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## Bedroom Set

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\$35.00

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

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The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

An Inspection invited.

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## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

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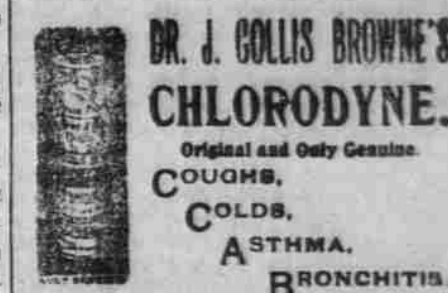
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